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Security Testing Report

IGT_Devices\Coronary Guided Health Service - GHS_1.1.6.0

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Document Version Control

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Document Definition: This document highlights the vulnerabilities currently existing in the application under scope. It also documents possible actions to be taken to reduce/eliminate the vulnerabilities.	Document ID:	PRHC/C40/SVN/89079
Author: Sai Praneetha Bhaskaruni, Ashini Radhakrishnan	Effective Date:	26/Dec/2023
Reviewed by: Chaitra N Shivayogimath		

Document History

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0.1	26 Dec 2023	Sai Praneetha Bhaskaruni, Ashini Radhakrishnan	Complete	Initial Draft
1.0	26 Dec 2023	Chaitra N Shivayogimath	Complete	Final Review

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1. Definitions & Abbreviations

Term	Explanation
SCoE	Security Center of Excellence
TLS	Transport Layer Security
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
CORS	Cross-Origin Resource Sharing
XSS	Cross Site Scripting

The severity of every vulnerability has been calculated by using industry standard **Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS)** used for assessing the severity of computer system vulnerabilities. CVSS provides a way to capture the principal characteristics of a vulnerability and produce a numerical score (Scores range from 0 to 10, with 10 being the most severe) reflecting its severity. The numerical score can then be translated into a qualitative representation (such as low, medium, high, and critical) to help organization properly assess and prioritize their vulnerability management processes.

The severity rating for the numerical values are mapped below

None	0.0
Low	0.1 - 3.9
Medium	4.0 - 6.9
High	7.0 - 8.9
Critical	9.0 - 10.0

The **Severity** and **CVSS vector** of each vulnerability is calculated using the CVSS V3 **Base Score Metrics** Calculator located [here](#). Vulnerabilities identified during security assessment are classified into standardized categories. Refer following table for more information:

Categories for vulnerability classification

Web application security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2021
Mobile application security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2016
IoT/Hardware security assessment	OWASP Top Ten - 2014

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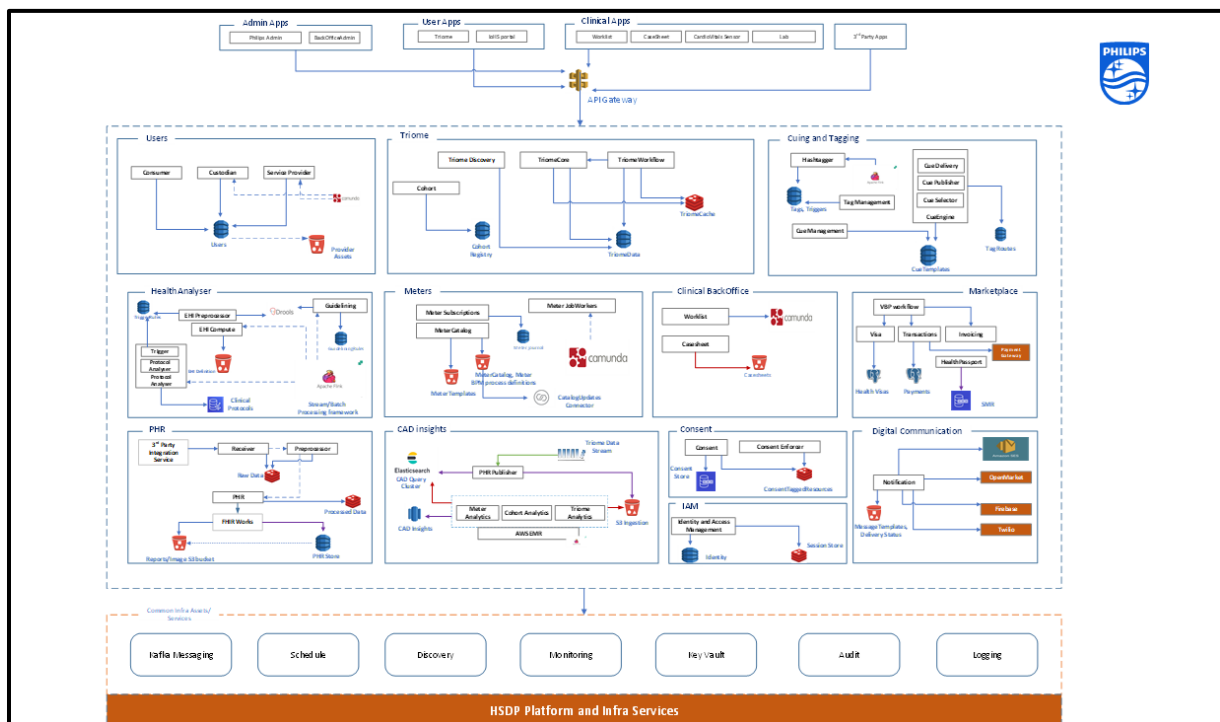
2. System Details & Architecture

A Conceptual Overview of CAD GHS Web application:

- Engages consumers towards their cardiac health through monitoring, forecasting and guidelineing.
- A proactive health services marketplace (B2C and B2B) backed by outcome-based services (meters).
- Post MVP, expand the solution to assurance services for large cohorts based on protocol based clinical guidance and AI-driven differential diagnosis.

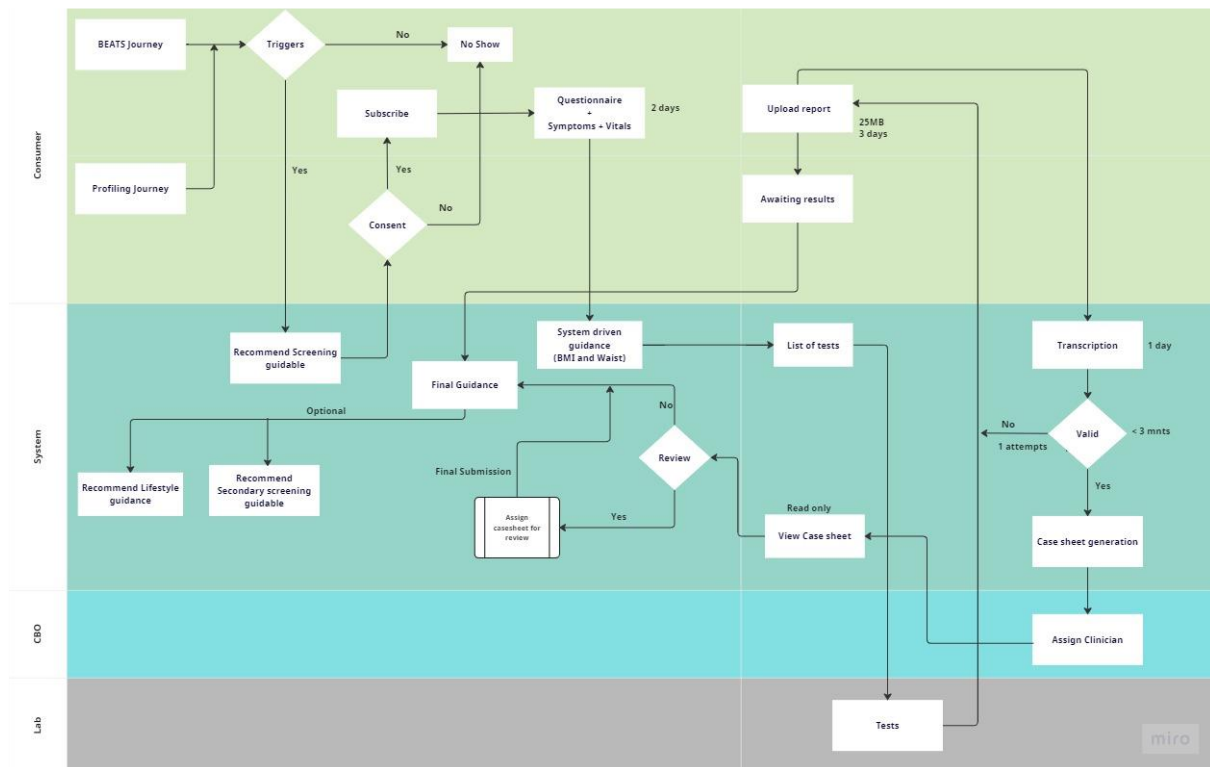
Test Environment: Validation

Architecture Diagram:

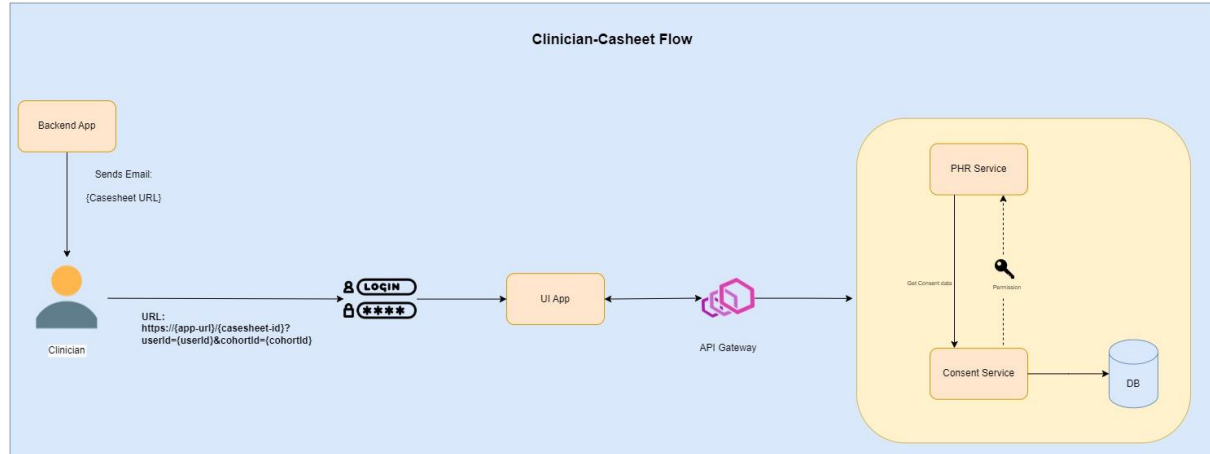


Screening Guidable

Consumer shall subscribe for BEATS/Profiling journey. Completes the journey. Consumer shall be shown with Screening guidable under Recommendation section. Consumer shall subscribe for the screening guidable only after accepting the consent.



Clinician Casesheet Flow



CBO Flow:

- On casesheet generation. Communication shall be passed on to Trello.
- Trello shall send a notification message with the case sheet link to clinicians who are part of CBO group.
- On link click

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- If clinician has active GHS session, Clinician shall be shown with casesheet screen.
- If clinician hasn't logged in GHS app. Clinician shall navigate to Login screen and on successful login, case sheet screen shall be shown.

Consumer view:

- Consumer shall have the option to view the casesheet.

Guidance Report:

- Consumer shall get a guidance report, containing details of all the guidance cards selected by the clinician and with system guidance with a link to view the casesheet.





3. Scope

The scope of this security assessment is to perform **Grey-Box** security testing to find security threats that may come from a malicious outsider or insider user of the **GHS 1.1.6.0**. Security testing on **Web Application/Web Services** of the **GHS 1.1.6.0** is performed.

The test scope for this release is explained below:


Web/API Testing:

1. **Webapp:** Clinical Feature.
2. **API Endpoints:**
 1. Security Test API
 - Get Casesheet
 - Update Casesheet

- Crawl through complete scope of the web application/service space and identify for any unauthenticated URL or directory.
- Check for all input injection-based attacks across all the possible entry fields in Web API.
- Exploiting any known component vulnerability or service misconfiguration.
- Reviewing the transport layer security implemented.

Follow "[Test case execution](#)" section for detailed test cases.

The test scope for this release is explained in the below table:

Type	Scope of Assessment		
Web Application	GHS	URL	https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
		Version	1.1.6.0
		Environment	Test
		User Role	Clinician Available
			CBO Admin Available
			Consumer Can be created
Web Services	GHS	URL/Collection	 Clinical APIs.postman_collection.json.zip
		Version	1.1.6.0

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		Environment	Test	
		User Role	Clinician	Available

Not in Scope

Below mentioned items are out of scope for the current security assessment:

- Source Code Review
- Network Testing
- AI Component
- Complete Web Application Testing
- All other API's
- Features apart from the ones mentioned in scope.

Note: The environment provided was not stable. We have covered the testing of **GHS 1.1.6.0** in the environment provided and the results are valid if the same environment is replicated. Re-run the tests if a new propagation of the environment is made.

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4. Executive Summary

Security Center of Excellence team engaged in activity to conduct security assessment of **GHS 1.1.6.0** which included **Web Application/Web Service** Testing in scope. The purpose of the engagement was to evaluate the security of the **GHS 1.1.6.0** against industry best practice criteria.

Note: Only highlights of important vulnerabilities are described below. Please refer 'Vulnerability Summary' section for complete detailed list of vulnerabilities.

During the security assessment of the product, security issues in the below area is found:

- Insecure Direct Object Reference leads to Identity Spoofing

During the security assessment of the product, security issues in the below areas were not found:

- CSRF Attacks
- Replay Attack





VULNERABILITY SUMMARY TABLE

The table below shows a summary of the number of vulnerabilities and their severities.

Note: The vulnerabilities mentioned in this report are technical vulnerabilities only. The Product Security Risk Assessment would report the business risks associated with these vulnerabilities.

Critical	High	Medium	Low
0	0	1	4





5. Vulnerability Summary

The Findings and vulnerabilities from the assessment are tabulated below

Finding No.	Vulnerability Title	Severity	Impacted Area	CVE ID*	Status
89650	Insecure Direct Object Reference leads to Identity Spoofing	Medium	Webapp/Webservices	NA	Open
89648	Weak SSL/TLS Configuration	Low	Webapp	NA	Open
89649	Insecure CORS	Low	Webapp	NA	Open
89646	Improper Error Handling	Low	Webapp	NA	Open
89645	Lack of Input Validation	Low	Webapp/Webservices	NA	Open
89647	Delete method is enabled	Info	Webapp	NA	Open

*CVE ID are mentioned for the vulnerabilities which has a known external CVE.



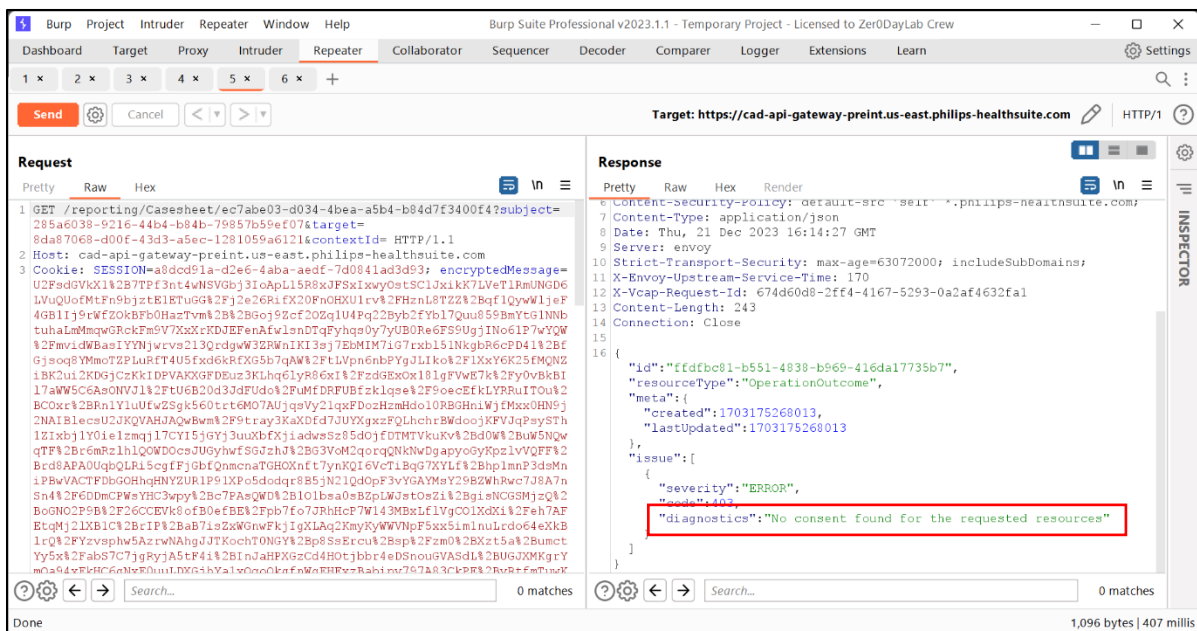
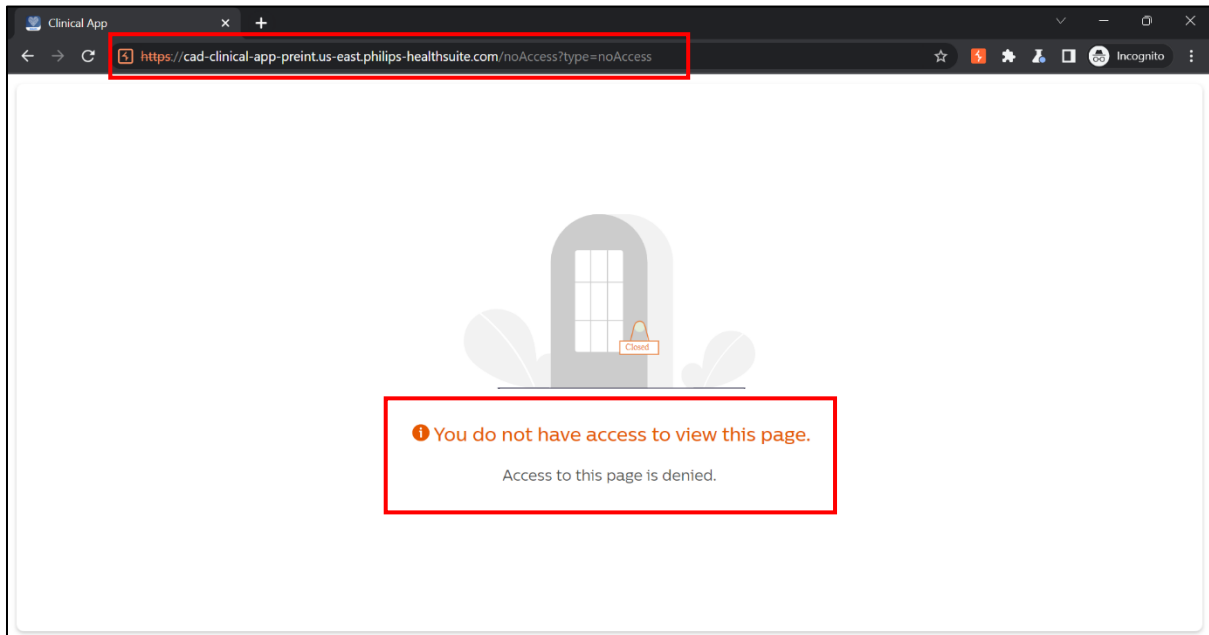


6. Observations

Below mentioned observations are not considered as Vulnerability but informative to the business.

Observations which shows good implementation or best practice identified:

- If any other clinician other than Apollo group/consumer is trying to access the casesheet, it is observed access is denied to that casesheet.



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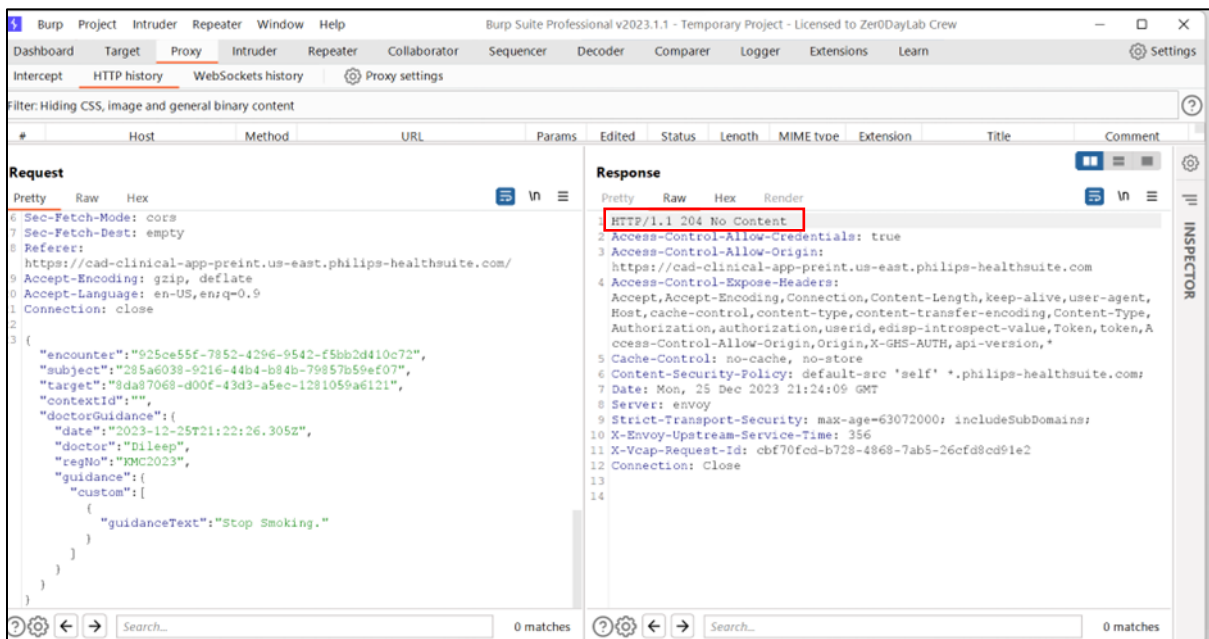
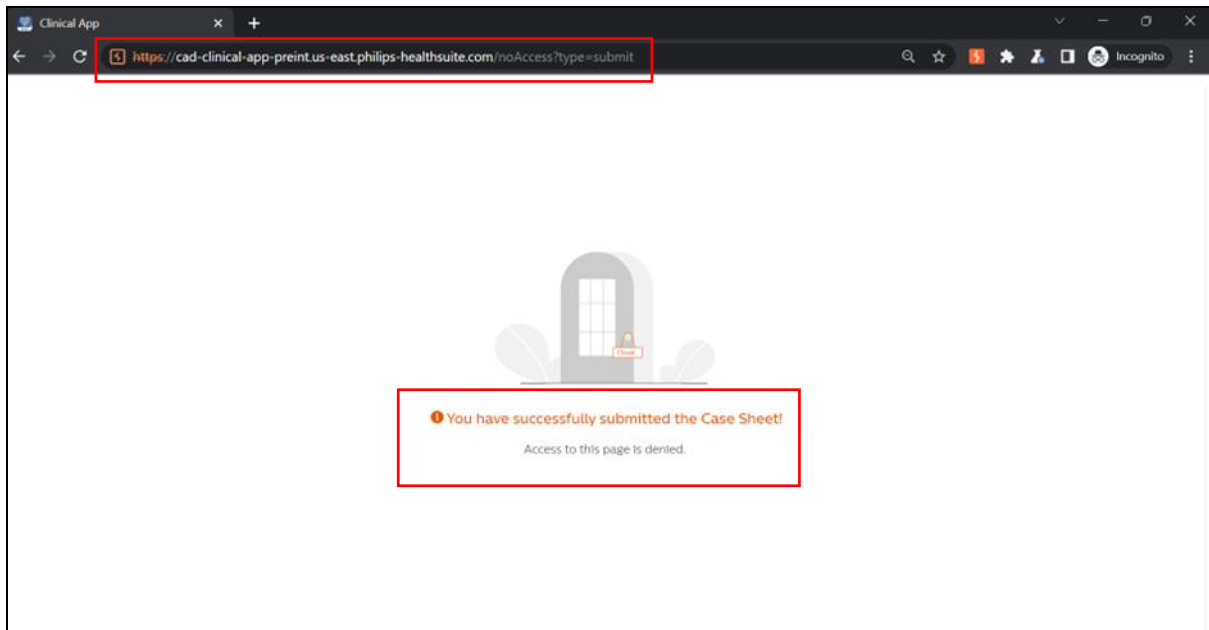
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- Casesheet is only accessible for onetime. Replay attack is not possible.

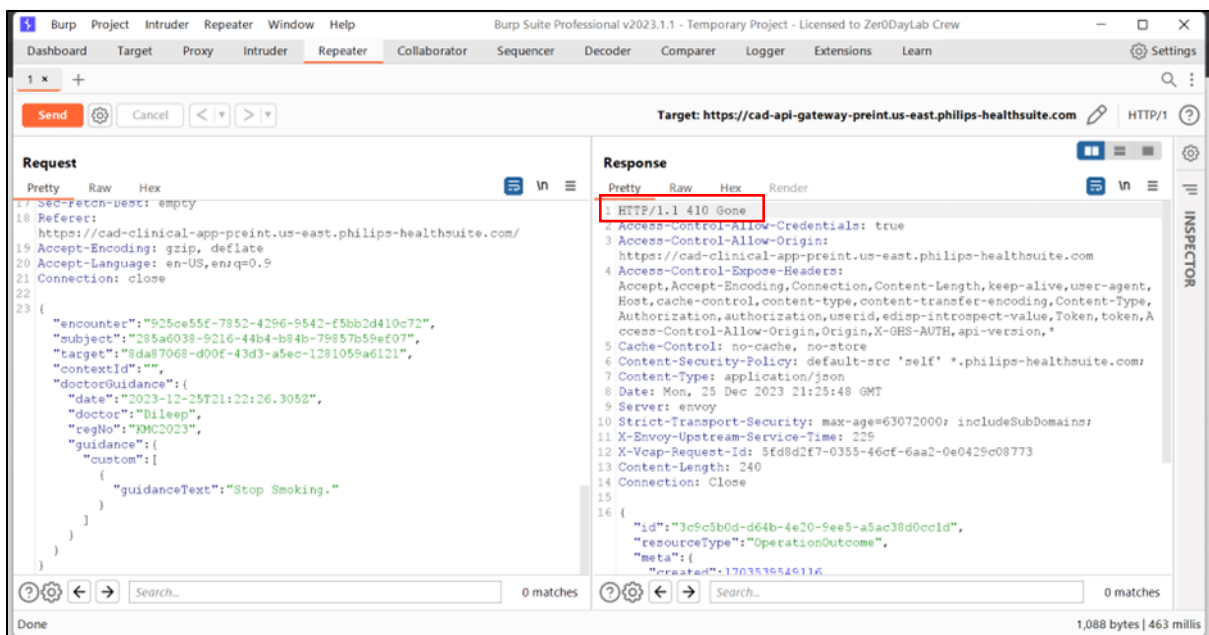
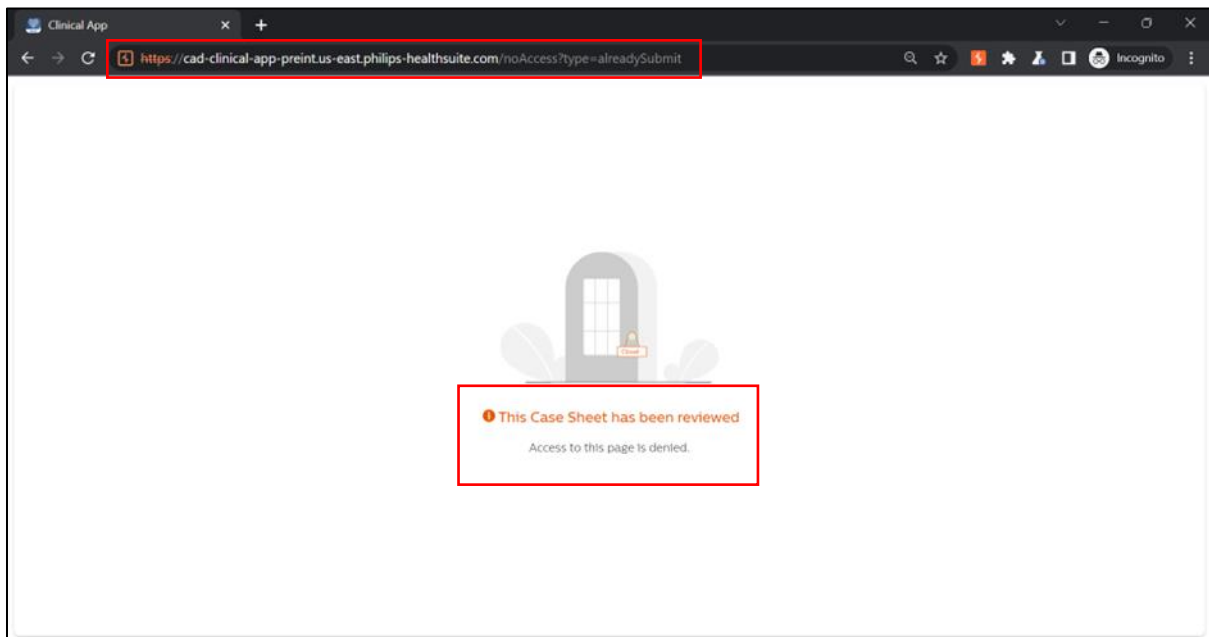


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7. Detailed Vulnerability Report

7.1 Webapp/Webservices: Insecure Direct Object Reference leads to Identity Spoofing

Vulnerability Title	Insecure Direct Object Reference leads to Identity Spoofing
Vulnerability Category	A1 Broken Access Control
Severity	Medium
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 6.5 CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:H/A:N
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed the application allows to Insecure Direct Object References. This occurs when an application provides direct access to objects based on user-supplied input. While performing the testing we observed that attacker is able to spoof the identity of the Doctor to some other.</p> <p><u>Exploitability Rational</u></p> <p>The attacker should have logged in to the application to exploit this vulnerability.</p> <p><u>Impact Rational</u></p> <p>An attacker can spoof the identity of the Doctor.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	<p>https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/</p> <p> Clinical APIs.postman_collection.json.zip</p>
Recommendation	Instead of passing parameter, fetch the user details through session data.
Status	Open

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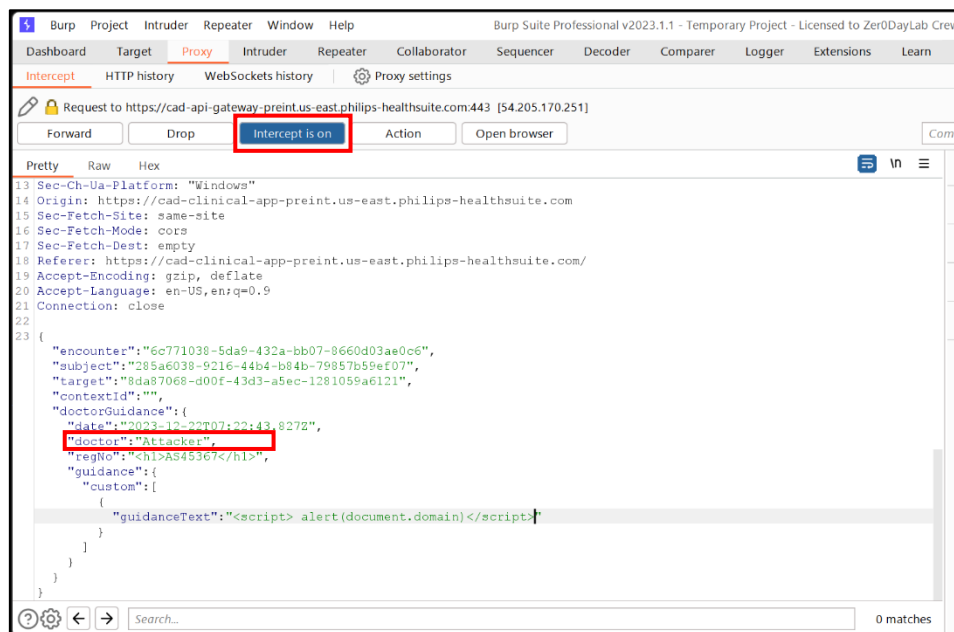


Steps to Reproduce

1. Login to the application.
2. Turn the intercept on. Capture the request, edit the parameter "doctor" and forward the request.
3. The parameter which we have modified will be reflected in the consumer account which doctor has updated the clinician guidance.

Supportive Evidence:

Webapp:



Capture the request, edit the parameter "doctor" and forward the request.

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Burp Suite Professional v2023.1.1 - Temporary Project - Licensed to Zer0DayLab Crew

Intercept HTTP history WebSockets history Proxy settings

Filter: Hiding CSS, image and general binary content

Edited request

```
16 Sec-Fetch-Mode: cors
17 Sec-Fetch-Dest: empty
18 Referer:
19 https://cad-clinical-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
20 Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate
21 Connection: close
22 {
23   "encounter": "6c771038-5da9-432a-bb07-8660d03ae0c6",
24   "subject": "285a6038-921e-44b4-b84b-79857b59e070",
25   "target": "8da87068-d00f-43d3-a5ec-1281059a6121",
26   "contextId": "",
27   "doctorGuidance": {
28     "date": "2023-12-22T07:22:43.827Z",
29     "doctor": "Attacker",
30     "regNo": "<h1>AS45367</h1>",
31     "guidance": {
32       "custom": [
33         {
34           "guidanceText": "<script> alert(document.domain)</script>"
35         }
36       ]
37     }
38   }
39 }
```

Response

```
1 HTTP/1.1 204 No Content
2 Access-Control-Allow-Credentials: true
3 Access-Control-Allow-Origin:
4 https://cad-clinical-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com
5 Access-Control-Expose-Headers:
6 Accept, Accept-Encoding, Connection, Content-Length, keep-alive, user-agent,
7 Host, cache-control, content-type, content-transfer-encoding, Content-Type,
8 Authorization, authorization, userid, edisp-introspect-value, Token, token, A
9 ccess-Control-Allow-Origin, Origin, X-GHS-AUTH, api-version, *
10 Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store
11 Content-Security-Policy: default-src 'self' *.philips-healthsuite.com;
12 Date: Fri, 22 Dec 2023 07:24:34 GMT
13 Server: envoy
14 Strict-Transport-Security: max-age=63072000; includeSubDomains;
15 X-Envoy-Upstream-Service-Time: 473
16 X-Vcap-Request-Id: 5b6d29eb-a4ee-406a-71be-98c01fd24a72
17 Connection: Close
```

Clinical App

Burp Suite

https://cad-clinical-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/caseSheet

Case Sheet

Risk factor

Clinician Guidance

Attacker

Reg No: <h1>AS45367</h1>

Custom Guidance

Custom Guidance

<script> alert(document.domain)</script>

Network

Name	Status	Type	Initiator	Size	Time	Waterfall
env-config.js	200	script	(index)	349 B	745 ms	
data:application/js...	200	xhr	chrome-ext...	1.7 kB	2 ms	
main.66e2ca60.js	200	script	(index)	1.5 MB	4.68 s	
984.11e85750.chunk.js	200	script	main.66e2c...	65.2 kB	1.26 s	
358.34758243.chunk.css	200	styles...	main.66e2c...	2.5 kB	779 ms	
358.8e729188.chunk.js	200	script	main.66e2c...	3.4 kB	779 ms	
NeueFrutigerWorld-B...	200	font	main.e7fb9...	323 kB	2.03 s	
Face	200	xhr	main.66e2c...	712 B	900 ms	
userinfo	200	xhr	main.66e2c...	1.1 kB	825 ms	
571.32159742.chunk.js	200	script	main.66e2c...	958 B	745 ms	
31.29f78f31.chunk.js	200	script	main.66e2c...	71.8 kB	1.32 s	
623.24631c5c.chunk.css	200	styles...	main.66e2c...	8.5 kB	732 ms	
623.d2a01a8e.chunk.js	200	script	main.66e2c...	20.8 kB	984 ms	
6c02d259-21b9-4a42-...	200	prefli...	Preflight	0 B	1.21 s	
6c02d259-21b9-4a42-...	200	xhr	main.66e2c...	1.2 kB	936 ms	
custom_guidance_ico...	200	svg+...	main.66e2c...	1.9 kB	751 ms	

19 requests | 2.0 MB transferred | 2.0 MB resources | Finish: 14.40 s | DOMContentLoaded: 6.38 s | Load: 8.4

Parameter which we have modified is reflected here.

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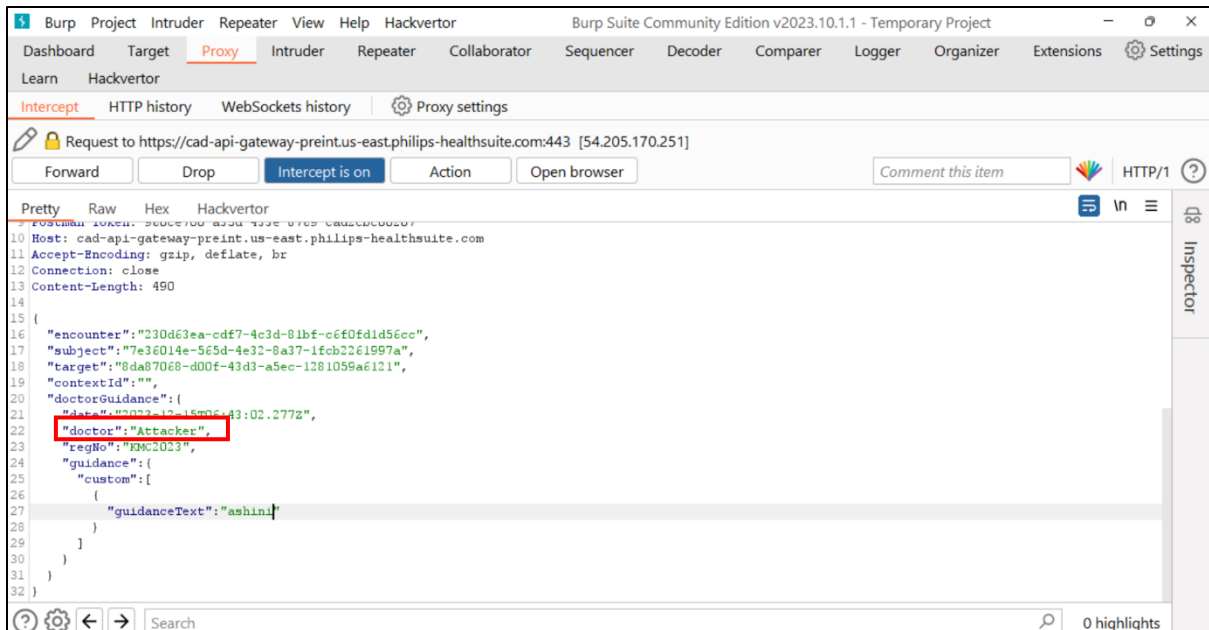
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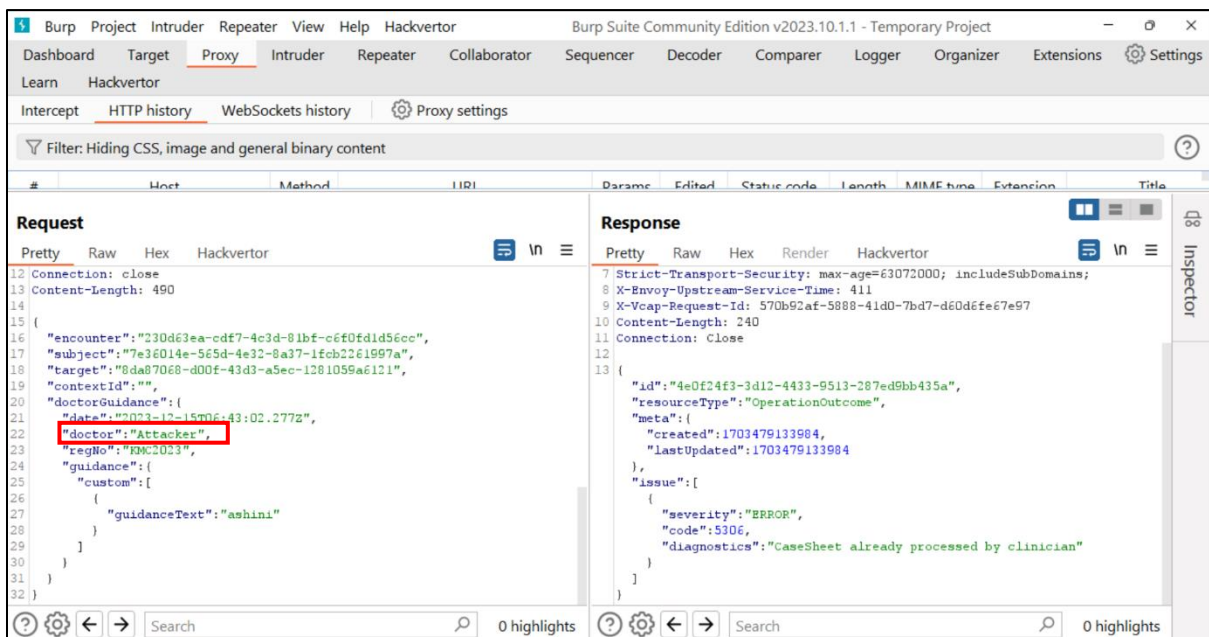
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API:



Capture the request, edit the parameter "doctor" and forward the request.



Parameter which we have modified is reflected.

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7.2 Webapp: Weak SSL/TLS Configuration

Vulnerability Title	Weak SSL/TLS Configuration
Vulnerability Category	A2 Cryptographic Failures
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.5 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:R/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:N
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed that the application supports to use TLSv1.2 protocols but it allow weak SSL/TLS cipher suites.</p> <p>The server-side SSL/TLS endpoint is configured to allow weak SSL/TLS cipher suites.</p> <p>These cipher suites have proven cryptographic flaws that can allow an attacker to decrypt or modify traffic. These weak cipher suites include the following:</p> <p>* Cipher suites that use block ciphers (e.g., AES, 3DES) in CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) mode are vulnerable to the BEAST attack if SSL 3.0 or TLS 1.0 are supported.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://owasp.org/Top10/A02_2021-Cryptographic_Failures/Weak-SSL-TLS-Ciphers-Insufficient-Transport-Layer-Protection <p><u>Exploitability rational</u></p> <p>Some misconfigurations in the server can be used to force the use of a weak cipher - or at worst no encryption - permitting to an attacker to gain access to the supposed secure communication channel. Other misconfiguration can be used for a Denial-of-Service attack.</p> <p><u>Impact Rational</u></p> <p>A server-side SSL/TLS endpoint that supports weak ciphers could allow an attacker to read or modify traffic sent in SSL/TLS connections with that endpoint.</p>



Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • *Weak or lowgrade CBC ciphers or encryption must be disabled • *Block ciphers with key lengths of at least 128 bits (AES-128 and AES-256; optionally allow 3DES with 112-bit keys if necessary for supporting some clients) • *Block ciphers in GCM mode. Note: If CBC mode must be allowed for supporting some clients, use only CBC mode cipher suites that use the SHA2 family of hash functions (SHA256, SHA384, SHA512) <p>Reference: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Transport_Layer_Protection_Cheat_Sheet.html</p>
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Use tools such as sslscan or nmap to enumerate the ciphers used by the application endpoints.

Step 1: Run the nmap scan:

```
nmap -p 443 -v -Pn --script ssl-enum-ciphers <hostname>
```

Step 2: Observe that weak ssl/tls cipher suites are allowed, as shown in the screenshot below:

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Supportive Evidence:

```
nmap -sS -p 443 -Pn --script ssl* cad-api-gateway-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com

Starting Nmap 7.93 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2023-12-22 20:00 India Standard Time
NSOCK ERROR [0.0850s] ssl_init_helper(): OpenSSL legacy provider failed to load.

Nmap scan report for cad-api-gateway-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com (54.158.100.216)
Host is up (0.25s latency).
Other addresses for cad-api-gateway-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com (not scanned): 54.205.170.251
rDNS record for 54.158.100.216: ec2-54-158-100-216.compute-1.amazonaws.com

PORT      STATE SERVICE
443/tcp   open  https
| ssl-cert: Subject: commonName=*.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com
| Subject Alternative Name: DNS:*.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com
| Issuer: commonName=Amazon RSA 2048 M02/organizationName=Amazon/countryName=US
| Public Key type: rsa
| Public Key bits: 2048
| Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
| Not valid before: 2023-08-22T00:00:00
| Not valid after: 2024-09-19T23:59:59
| MD5: 9ae72c4043b0a3c4a998204568691dd9
| SHA-1: e038e5aa11e762b999fc16b0f9bbb4708a631c8b
| ssl-enum-ciphers:
|   TLSv1.2:
|     ciphers:
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (secp256r1) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (secp256r1) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (secp256r1) - A
|       TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (secp256r1) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (rsa 2048) - A
|       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - A
|     compressors:
|       NULL
|     cipher preference: server
|_  least strength: A

Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 20.25 seconds
```

Weak CBC ciphers identified.



7.3 Webapp: Insecure CORS

Vulnerability Title	Insecure CORS
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.7 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:N/I:L/A:N
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed that the server has responded to the request with headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' set to google.com for other endpoint and 'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials' set to true.</p> <p>Cross-Origin Resource Sharing (CORS) is a browser mechanism which enables controlled access to resources located outside of a given domain. It extends and adds flexibility to the same-origin policy (SOP). An insecure CORS configuration allows any website to trigger requests with user credentials to the target application and read the responses, thus enabling attackers to perform privileged actions or to retrieve potential sensitive information.</p> <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://owasp.org/www-community/attacks/CORS_OriginHeaderScrutiny • https://www.tenable.com/plugins/was/98983 • https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/HTTP/CORS <p><u>Exploitability rational</u></p> <p>Attacker needs to be in the internal network with user privilege to carry out this attack.</p> <p><u>Impact rational</u></p> <p>An attacker can access sensitive data in application when server is misconfigured with CORS headers.</p>





Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
Recommendation	<p>The Access-Control-Allow-Origin header should not be set to a wildcard match. In most cases, this header can be safely removed. However, if the application requires a relaxation of the Same Origin Policy, the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header should whitelist only domains that are trusted by this server.</p> <p>Reference: https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/HTML5_Security_Cheat_Sheet.html#cross-origin-resource-sharing</p>
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Login to the application and intercept the application traffic using web proxy tools like Burp suite.

Step 2: Send the captured request to the repeater tab.

Step 3: Change the value of the origin header with any site name, e.g google.com and forward the request to server.

Step 4: Observe that the server has responded to the request with headers 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' set to google.com and 'Access-Control-Allow-Credentials' set to true as shown in the below screenshot:



**Supportive Evidence:**

The screenshot displays the Burp Suite Professional interface. The 'HTTP history' tab is active, showing a list of intercepted requests. The first request is a PUT to /reporting/Casesheet/3ed2e034-3ca6-43d8-bell1-a8b7722f7691 HTTP/1.1. The 'Original request' tab is selected, showing the raw request details. The 'Response' tab is also visible, showing an HTTP/1.1 204 No Content response. The 'Access-Control-Allow-Origin' header is highlighted in red, showing 'https://google.com'.

In origin it is allowing to share its resource to google.com.



7.4 Webapp: Improper Error Handling

Vulnerability Title	Improper Error Handling
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.4 CVSS:3.1/AV:A/AC:H/PR:L/UI:R/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:N
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>Improper handling of errors can introduce a variety of security problems for a web site. The most common problem is when detailed internal error messages such as stack traces, database dumps, and error codes are displayed to the user (attacker). These messages reveal implementation details which are supposed to be hidden.</p> <p>Reference: https://owasp.org/www-community/Improper_Error_Handling</p> <p><u>Exploitability rational</u></p> <p>An attacker should have access to the application.</p> <p><u>Impact rational</u></p> <p>By leveraging the verbose error an attacker can gain more information about the target which help in fine tuning his/her future attack.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
Recommendation	The application should return customized generic error messages to the user's browser. If details about the error are needed for debugging or support reasons a unique identifier may be created and displayed to the user along with the generic error message for reference. This same unique identifier can be included with the error that is logged to the server so that it can be easily correlated with the issue.

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	<p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Error_Handling_Cheat_Sheet.html • Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-JAVA • Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-ASP.NET-Core • Improper-Error-Handling-Fix-In-SpringBoot
Status	Open

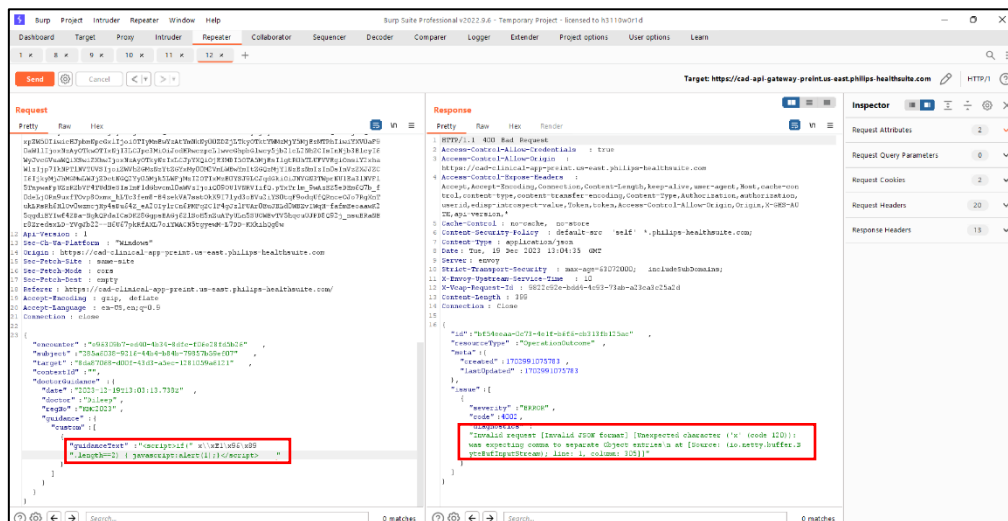
Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Configure the browser to use proxy tool such as Burp Suite.

Step 2: Capture a request containing some input fields and send it to the Repeater tool.

Step 3: Manipulate the request with certain malicious characters in the input fields and observe that there is error disclosure in the response as shown in the screenshot below:

Supportive Evidence:



In this parameter we are passing a payload, in the response we can observe detailed error message.

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7.5 Webapp/Webservices: Lack of Input Validation

Vulnerability Title	Lack of Input Validation
Vulnerability Category	A3 Injection
Severity	Low
CVSS V3 Calculation	CVSS Base Score: 3.5 CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:L/I:N/A:N
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed that it allows the usage of special characters. Due to this, the application may be vulnerable to attacks like XSS, etc.</p> <p>Input validation is a frequently-used technique for checking potentially dangerous inputs in order to ensure that the inputs are safe for processing within the code, or when communicating with other components. Improper Input Validation in a application can allow an attacker to supply malicious user input that is then executed by the vulnerable web application.</p> <p>Reference: https://cwe.mitre.org/data/definitions/20.html</p> <p><u>Exploitability rational</u></p> <p>An attacker should have some privilege role to access the application.</p> <p><u>Impact Rational</u></p> <p>An attacker can provide unexpected values and cause a program crash or excessive consumption of resources, such as memory and CPU. An attacker can read confidential data if they can control resource references. An attacker can use malicious input to modify data or possibly alter control flow in unexpected ways, including arbitrary command execution.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	<p>https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/</p> <p></p> <p>Clinical APIs.postman_collection.json.zip</p>

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Recommendation	<p>It is recommended to sanitize user input at server end before saving / parsing it. Input validation should be applied on both syntactical and Semantic level. Whitelisting based approach is a good practice to implement input validation.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Input_Validation_Cheat_Sheet.html</p>
Status	Open

Steps to Reproduce

Step 1: Log into the application.

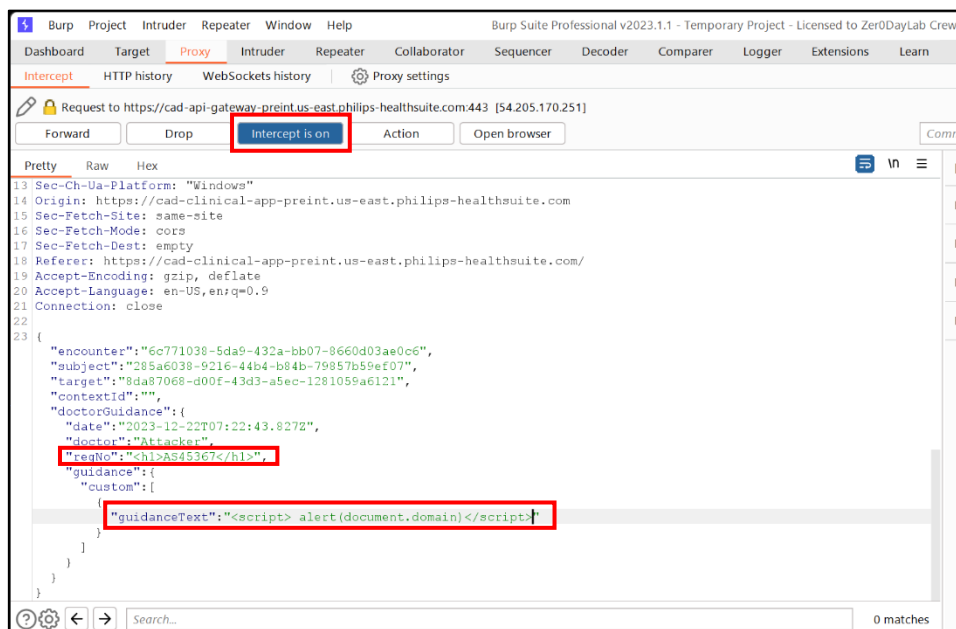
Step 2: Configure the browser to use proxy tool like Burp suite.

Step 3: Intercept the request and modify some parameters as shown in the screenshot below:

Step 4: Observe the response from the server as shown in the screenshot below:

Supportive Evidence:

Webapp:

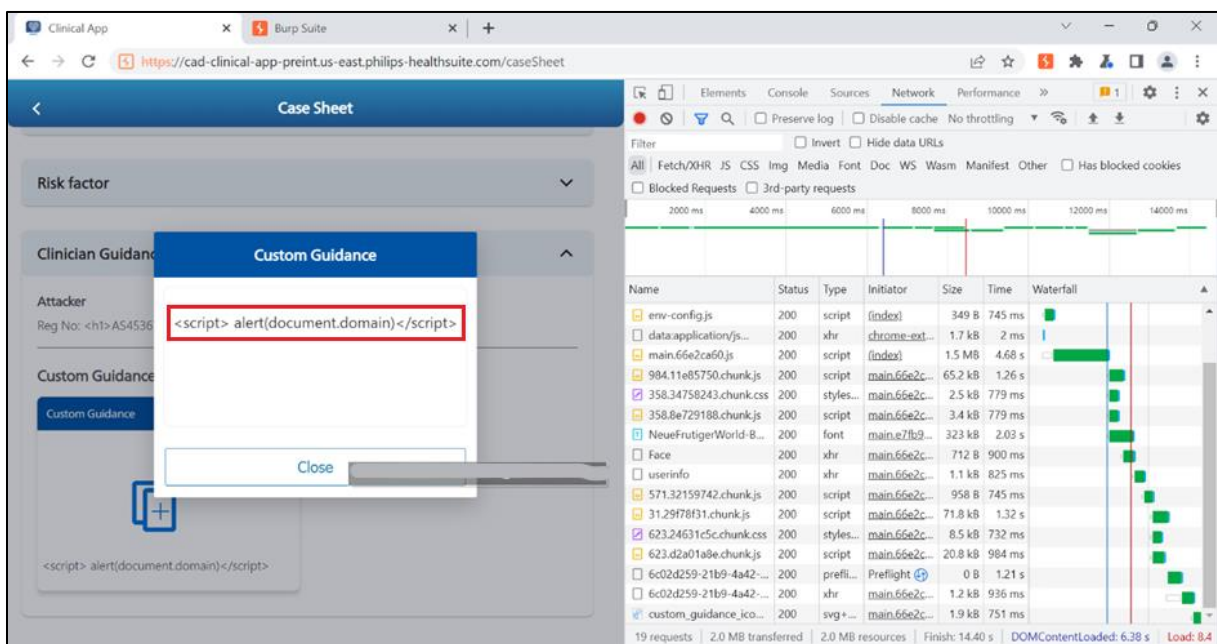
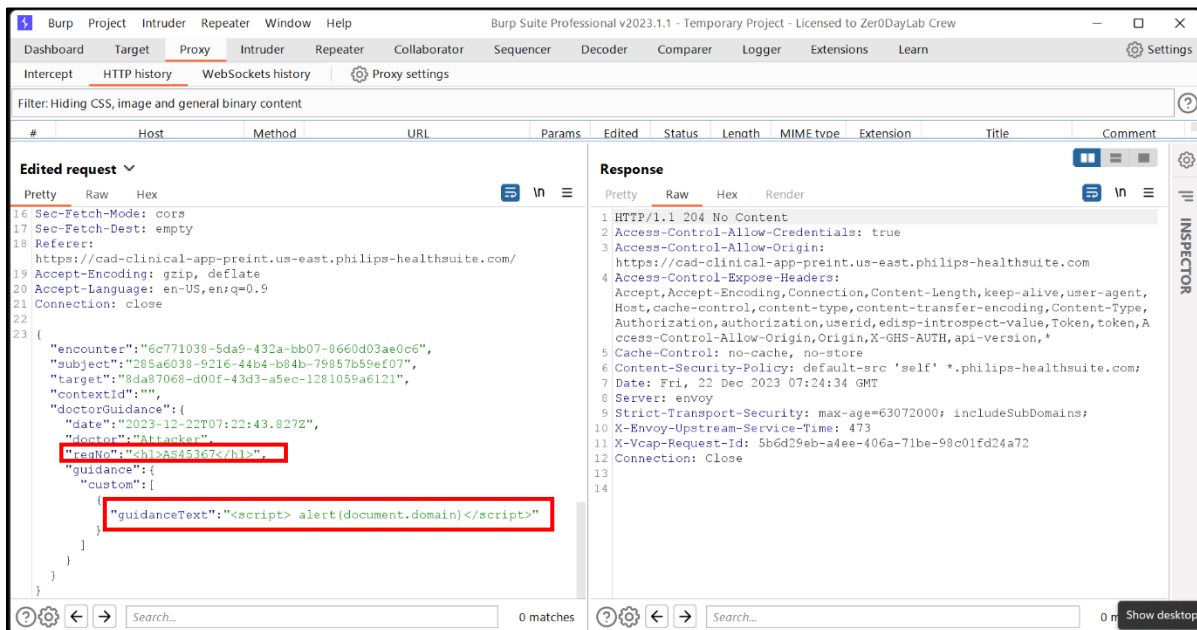


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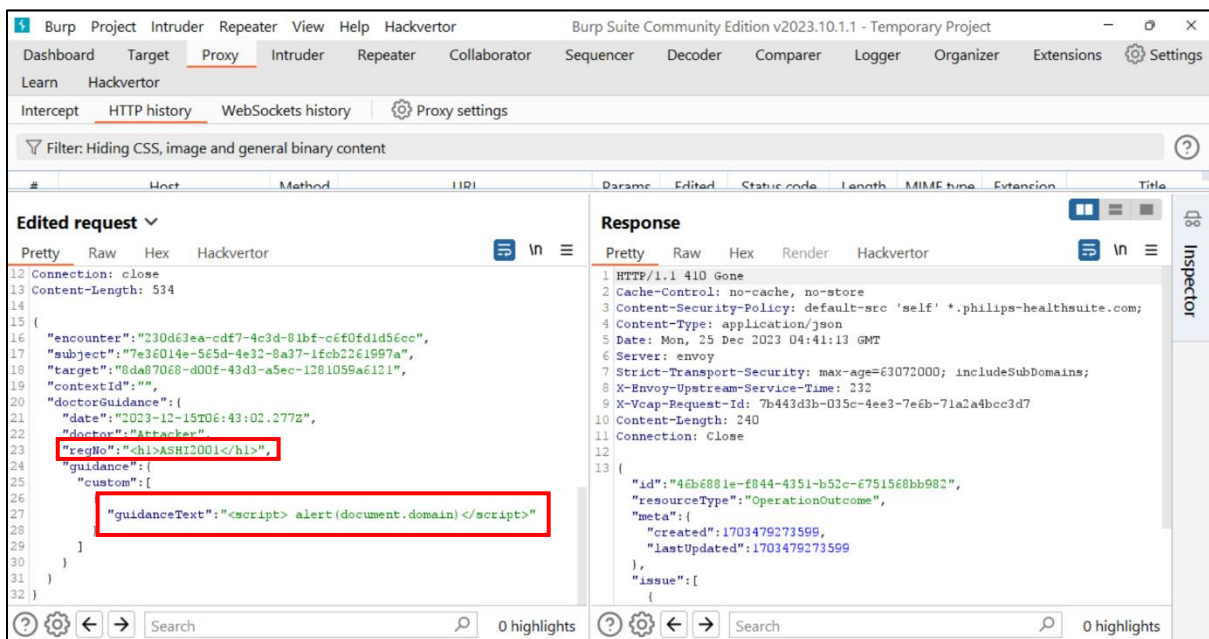
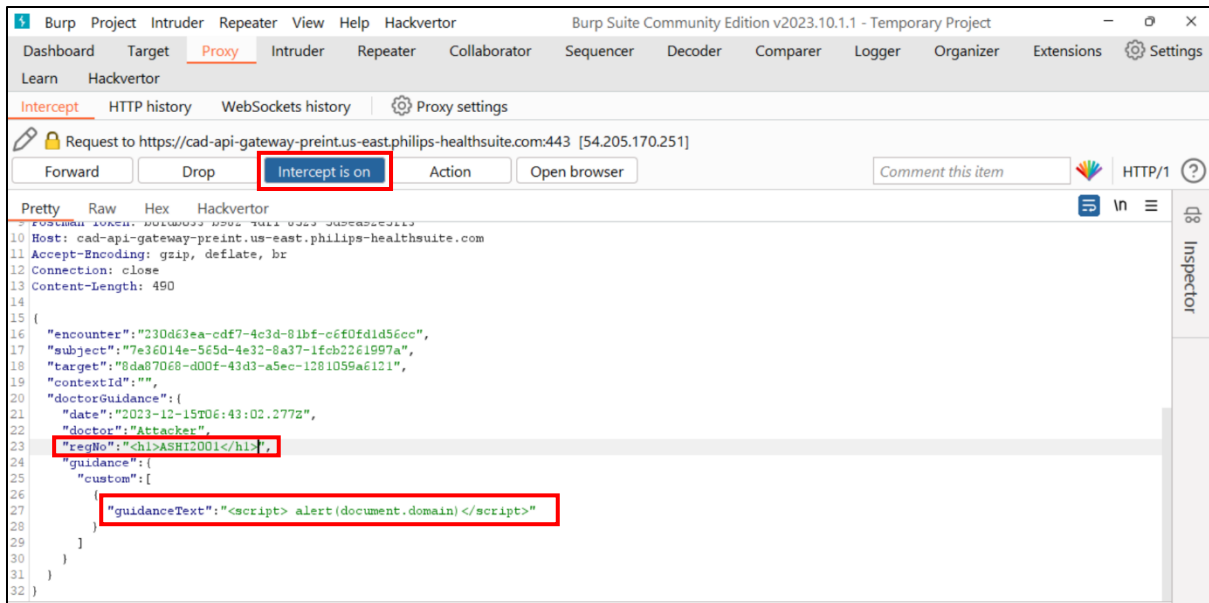
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API:



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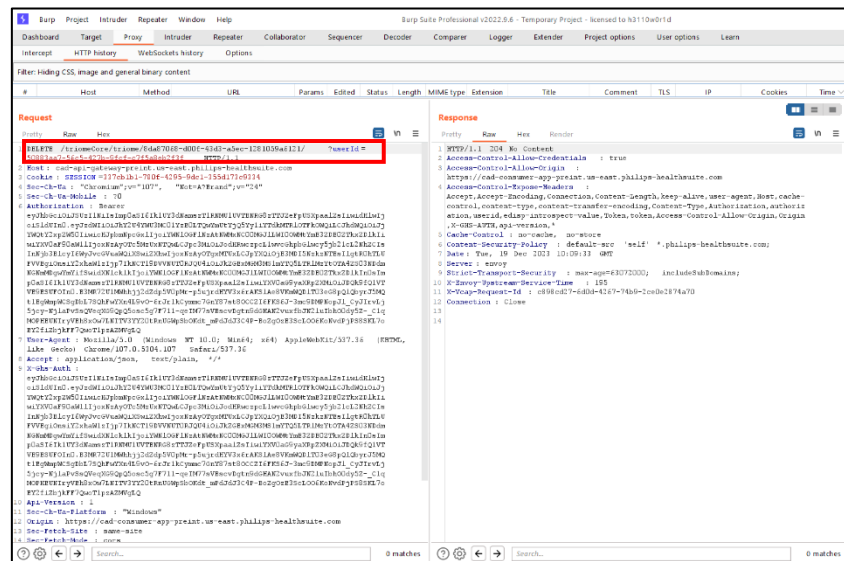
7.6 Webapp: Delete method is enabled

Vulnerability Title	Delete method is enabled
Vulnerability Category	A5 Security Misconfiguration
Severity	Informational
CVSS V3 Calculation	NA
Description	<p><u>Vulnerability Description:</u></p> <p>During the assessment, it is observed that the application server supports DELETE method.</p> <p>While the DELETE method requests that the origin server removes the association between the target resource and its current functionality.</p> <p><u>Exploitability rational</u></p> <p>It is relatively difficult to exploit the insecure http methods.</p> <p><u>Impact rational</u></p> <p>Improper use of these methods may lead to a loss of integrity.</p>
Affected Systems/IP Address/URL	https://cad-consumer-app-preint.us-east.philips-healthsuite.com/
Recommendation	It is recommended to disable unnecessary HTTP Methods.
Status	Open





Supportive Evidence:





8. Tools Used

Scope	Tools Used
Application Security	Burpsuite, Postman, nmap

9. Automated Tool Report



10. Manual Test Reports and Test Case Execution

